GRINNING GUITEAU.

(Continued from First Prot.) the subject of religion? Yes, sir; in the vestibule of the clearch, perhaps half a dozen times.

My Scoville—Was anything incoherent or irrational in those interviews?

The Witness—No, sir.

My Scoville—Then you had no interviews with
him sither in the vestibule or the parlor, or any
other place, when anything more than the ordinary antiget of religion, or matters of business
were discussed.

No. No. You attention called to the -There was nothing ever suggested at matter.

Church Becords in the Witness-Hox.

Church Broords in the Wilness-Hox.
The witness then identified, at the District Atterney's request the numbers of the meetings of his aburch, together with the rules of faith and order followed by its members; also a volume of church letters received from other churches.

The next witness was W. S. Caldwell, of Freerick, III, physician. He attended the prisoner's isther in his last illness. He nutiredship him no tudications of unaoundness of mind. For a few days prior to his death he had some wild incoherney and after that super, but that was occasioned by the poisoning of his blood, resulting from limition of the liver.

The next witness was George W. Plummer, of Chicago, iswyer. As soon as he was called, the prisoner blurted out: I owe Plummer \$20, and it will cost the Government \$100 to prove that fact, Cro the listrict Autorney)—How many more of these money men have you got, Colonel? Public attention should be called to the way you are spending the public money. You will make this trial cost \$200,000.

The witness stated that the prisoner had obtained dask grown in his office in Chicago, and had The Winess stated that the prisoner had ob-sined desk-room in his office in Chicago, and had of our some business cards on which he de-pethed himself as "late of New York city," and esmed to admire them very much. The Prisoner—That shows I was cranked. The Winess—I spoke to him once or twice about hese cards, and he said that his clients were all sight tended men.

right toned men.
The Prisoner—That is true. You are right there. Guiteau Says He is a High-Toned Lawyer.

Gutteau Says He is a High-Toned Lawyer.

The Witness (continuing)—And that he was also high-toned, and that he wanted his cards to be in harmony both with his elfents and himself.

The District Attorney—Had you say financial dealings with him?

The Prisoner—I owe him \$20.

The Witness—I had agreed to sell him a deak for \$30. He removed it; and I get an express man and went to his office to have it takes back. He said that the gentlemen in whose office he was were high-toned men and that he did not want soy noise or notoriety. I taid him that I must have the desk or the pay, and then he took out the \$20 and paid it. I do no think he owes me any money. The Prisoner—I was under the impression that I owed you \$20.

The Witness—At all events it is barred by the statute of limitations. After that the prisoner ad-The Prisoner—I was under the impression that owed you E20.

The Wilmess—At all events it is barred by the stude of limitations. After that the prisoner advised a lecture on the "Second Coming of hrist." I told him I was very much surprised at is lecturing on that subject, because I thought he id not know much about the first coming, sughter, and that he had better stick to the law, esaid that the law business was very dull, and tat he would do better in the theology business. The Prisoner—I do not recall that conversation tall. I suess it must be the result of your own negliation.

magination.

The witness went on to speak of the Inter-Occum
egotiation, which the witness did not think at
il irrational, considering the first-class menthom the prisoner mentioned as backing him.

The Prisoner—I had the brains and they had A Lesson in Manners for the Assassia.

The Witness lie the prisoner,—It seems that your ricos alliance with the Deity, and your inspiration avecorruped your manners. [Laughter.]

The Prisoner-That is a matter of opinion; but it not a bad joke for a Western lawyer.

The witness went on to say that he never saw mything about the prisoner which indicated uncounderss of mind. He considered him at the me somewhat conceited and vain, but being late from New York." he expected that. [Laughter.] His business was the collection of accounts, le was quiet and gentlemany, and did not intude bimself.

Mr. Souville—Was he different from what he are A Lesson in Manners for the Assassin.

scoville-Was he different from what he apcars to be now?
The Winess-He was much better mannered, and did not interrupt.
The Prisoner-I did not have you on the stand

The witness in the course of further testimony ntioned the fact that the prismer told him that had been United States consul to Marseilles, the believed him, knowing that the Govern-nt very often filled such positions with very in-or material. for material.
The Prisoner—That is absolutely false. I never id any political office in my life, and never said

dent in New York would not believe you under ath, you aid fraud."
The District Attorney, in connection with these endent interruptions, simply told the witness to six till the prisoner got through.
In reply to the question whether he had any outlet as to the sanity of the prisoner, the witness wait till the prisoner got through.

As reply to the question whether he had any doubt as to the samity of the prisoner, the witness said: Never. On the contrary, he appeared to be a man of remarkable keenness of intellect, because he completely outwitted me. [Laughter] He was a shrewd, active, intelligent lawyer.

The Prisoner—He had half a dozen lawyers trying to get him out, and they failed. I was the conty man who dragged him out of that hole. They all understood his knavery and trickery. Afterward the prisoner said (addressing the witness), you were in just for a wicked and deliberate lited, and you ought to be there to-day.

The next witness was Warner C. Brown, of New York, lawyer. He became acquainted with the prisoner from the fact of being retained in Becember, 1878, by his wife to get a divorce from him. In the course of these presedings up to April, 1874, when the decree of absolute divorce was granted, the witness had some laif dozen conversations with the prisoner. He seemed to be perfectly railonal, and to treat the matter as most people would do under the same circumstance.

The Prisoner Asks Who Fired the Shot. The Prisoner Asks Who Fired the Shot.

As the witness left the stand, the prisoner (addressing the District Attorney) said: I want the
prosecution to state what they consider the value
of all this testimeny to be. The simple issue is:
Who fired that shot on the 2d of July, the Deity or
1? Just think of that Colonel Corkhill, and let
me know the result to-morrow morning. It is
highly irrelevant to rip up my private record in
that mean, dirty way.

The next witness was Thomas Darlington, of
New York, lawyer. He had acted for Suppen
English in perfecting his bail, and in procuring
from the Court of Common Piess an order for the
arrest of the prisoner for cheating English. He
detailed the various steps on that matter, in which
the prisoner acted as his own attorney, examining
witness or giving objections, and drawing up various notices and papers.

witness or giving objections, and drawing up various notices and papers.

The District Attorney, in replying to an objection to the testimony, stated that the object was to show the prisoner—I ask the prosecution of what possible good this testimony cau be. I might have game theare a dozen times between the time the witness speaks of and the 2d of July last. I think, Colonel Corkhill, that you are showing extraordinary stupidity in the conduct of this case. My private record has no possible bearing on it. If you think it has, you may go on and spend the public maney.

public money.
The District Attorney (to the witness)—Did you see anything in the prisoner's conduct which would suggest to you that he was a man of unand mind? The Witness-Nothing whatever, While his call attainments were not great I considered that the window-sounds whater it considered that he had a great degree of shrewdness and natural intelligence; a clear, well-defined purpose and reasonable methods of achieving that purpose after his fishion. He was a man of wonderful industry, mitring in taking every step which could be thought of to benefit himself, and passessed of the abrewiness which we often find in persons of little selection.

Proceedings After the Recess.

The afternoon proceedings were opened by the risoner, who, addressing himself to the District toriney, said: "How many more witnesses have out not, taking!? Can you give us any idea?" No, replied the District Attorney, "no definite leat." Mr. Corkbill then proceeded to read in evidence

theory on the head."

Charles H. Wehle, a lawyer, of New York city,

Charles H. Wehle, a lawyer, of New York city, was then called to the stand. He was acquainted with the prisoner and had first met him in 1873. Saw him twice, once in the prisoner's office and once in the prisoner's office and once in the saw, On those occasions the purpose was to get money from him which he had collected from witness clients, and not paid ever. "That is not true," was the prisoner's comment, and Mr. Scoville objected to the evidence, and it was striken out.

ness presented a book showing the contract then he had with Guiteau to collect money, and at a number of claims which were to be collected for Smil Hase, one of witness ellents. When concluded the prisoner declared that he would agree to centas bushel for all the claims, and manded to know the amount of claims which had collected.

Witness-The items collected amounted to

ney for him.
oner—I wanted you to pay me \$100 and
things off my hands. That was eight
You would not pay the \$100 and I wittens—In the first conversation he said

Another Violent Outburst of Billingsgate.

often I wanted you to give me the the the age and ages and all that stuff.

The Witness-I told him I would be sorry to preced against him.
Why did not you proceed against me, intertured the prisoner. That shows you are lying, to

why offit but you proceed against me, interrurced the prisoner. That shows you are lying, to
make it short.

The Bistrict Attorney—Was that the substance
of the conversation at that intersiew?

The Wirnes—Refer it anged I told him he had
better consider whether he could do anything.

The Prisoner—I did not want to do anything.

The Wilnes—I told him he was likely to be
thrown over the her for not paying money he had
collected. He said that he would dislike that, but
it case of that he would go hack to througe.

The Prisoner—That is absolutely raise.

The Witness—I told him he had better make
some kind of settlement with my client. He said
he would, and that he would call upon me in a
week. He did call at my office.

The Prisoner (violently)—I want to mak you now,
what are those notes?

The Witness—I went over the ground again, and
told him we should be obliged to resort to legal
measures. He said he could not pay the notes,
because he had not the money.

"You produce those notes now," cried the
prisoner," and they will show whether you are
lying or i am.

Mr. Scovilie objected to the testimony. Objection overruled, and exception taken.

The Prisoner Said to be Sharp and Rotiloual.

The Prisoner Said to be Sharp and Ra-tional.

The District Attorney—From those interviews with him, was there anything in his actions or conversations to indicate that he was a man of unwound mind?

The Witness—Nothing. On the centrary, I con-sidered him very sharp and keen, and as rational as you or I.

The Witness—Nothing. On the centrary, I considered him very sharp and keen, and as rational as you or I.

The Prisoner—That was eight years ago. It has a great deal to do with this case, hasn't it Colonel (in an ironical tone to the District Attorney? You produce these notes, he shouled widdly to the witness, or chee get off that stand a disgraced man. If you come to sleaber over me, you must produce these notes, or you show yourself a lian. (To his sister, Mrs. Scovilic, who was trying to restrain him): You keep quiet and mind your own business. I don't want any more talk from you in this case. It makes me mad, he continued, violently, to think that the prosecution should attempt to min my professional character when they know it is a lie. It is a shame that these men, Corkhill and Porter, should slobeler over my character. They have been digging up my professional record, and they haven't found anything against me yet, and they can't. I was sirely in the law business and I want the American people to know it. The only thing against me is that I owe some beard bills, and that I committed adultery in order to get rid of my wife.

The Court (sternly)—That will do.

The Court (sternly)—That will do.

The Court (sternly)—That will do.

The Prisaner—I have get through now. I have made my finni speech on this matter. It is a diagrace for Carkhill to bring in this evidence.

Mrs. Seaville Forced to Give Up Her Seat.

The prisoner, while he was delivering this tirade, was apparently mader the control of a volont one.

You wanted to get on as a winces? No. 1 wrote to Judge Porter that I knew that fact, and If it were—
Mr. Scowille—Walt a moment; why did you write to Judge Porter?
The Witness—Because I thought it was a public duty on any one who knew anything about this case to divulge it. [Applaine].
The Prisoner (contemptacins)—You did not know anything about it, you miscrable Jew.
You thought if your duty if you knew anything against this prisoner in regard to a business eight years ago, to let the prosecution know about it?
Anything, whether it is eight years ago or at any time, I thought it my duty to let the prosecution know the The Prisoner-You make yourself too busy

Not Bendy to Hang The Assassin, Have you expressed the opinion that this man might to be hung? Not yet. [Laughter]. Have you expressed any opinion about it? Yes,

frequently.

In the rest witness was Randall R. Hawes, one of the judges of the Marine Court of New York. He testified to the fact that the prisoner in 1874 occupied a deak in the outer room of his office, and said that the had never noticed anything in him indicating that he was a man of urseinh dimid.

The next witness was Mr. Stephen English, of New York, editor and proprietor of the Insurance Trans. He desailed all the circumstances concepted a dealed all the circumstances concepted with the prisoner proturing ball for him while he was in Ludlow street jail on a charge of libel. The urselot of it all was that the prisoner called to see him at the Riggs House, and sont him several copies of him several copies of him in the chemetal him out of \$300.

Suiteau'a Treatment of a Former Client. He was interrupted at every slip of his narrative by the prisoner ejaculating. "That is not true?" Another the will be winded to the facts. English." "He got me arrested by actual perjury." "That is not true?" It can convict you that you are a lifetime street, you off sexual perjury. "That is about intelly hise;" "I can convict you that you are a lifetime street, you off sexual perjury. "That is about intelly hise;" "I can convict you that you are a lifetime street, you off sexual perjury. "That is about intelly hise;" "I can convict you that you are a lifetime street, you off sexual perjury. That is about intelly hise;" "I can convict you that you are a lifetime street, you off sexual perjury. That is about intelly hise;" "I can convict you that you are a lifetime street, you off sexual perjury. That is about the was to the was a lifetime to the series that his manne had not yet been sent to the Sente but that he thought that. The Prisoner—I treve was Judge that the was to the sound to the conversation about shooting some one oc Did the interests of justice require you to come

Witness saw nothing in the conduct or conver-sation of the prisoner that raised in his mind any question of the man's sanity. He noticed nothing that would discriminate him from other men who were approaching the witness on the same subject. He had given the prisoner no encouragement.

that would discriminate him from other men who were approaching the witness on the same subject. He had given the prisoner no encouragement.

The Prisoner-You are a good fellow Senator. I remember you very well. Our conversations were goverably social.

The next witness was Isaac T. Lloyd, of New York, secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He presented applications for insurance—four from John W. Guiteau, two from the prisoner, and one from the prisoner's father—the point ocling that those applications contained negative answers to the question whether there was insanity in the family.

Objection being made by Mr. Scoville, the application of John W. Guiteau and Luther W. Guiteau were excluded and those of the prisoner admitted.

The next witness was Waiter R. Gillette, of New York, physician and medical director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He testified that the prisoner cannot only soften in the fall of 1880, introduced himself by name, said that he was a lawyer by profession; that he was employed by the National Republican Committee, that he had some leisure time which he proposed to devote to the soliciting of life insurance, and that he wished to make the acquaintance of the witness as an officer of the company. Witness had several conversations with him, and saw nothing in him to indicate that he was a man of unsound mind. On the contrary, he impressed the witness as a very intelligent, painstaking man in the line of his business.

The Prisoner as an Insurance Solicitor. The Prisoner as an Insurance Solicitor.

The Prisoner as an Insurance Sollettor.
The next witness was Charles H. Raymond, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The prisoner called upon in in September, 1880, and told him that he was about to engage in soliciting applications for insurance; and in the course of the winter he brought in aix amplications. He borrowed \$50 from the witness. It had never occurred to him that the prisoner was a man of unsound mind. He seemed to be a man of intelligence and to be desirous of doing some work. The witness was favorably impressed with him, and encouraged him to go on and see what he could do. The prisoner was not employed by the company, but was simply soliciting for it.

The Prisoner-I asked the prosecution, with the utmost solemnity, what this kind of evidence has to do with the issue in this case, which is whether the Delty inspired me to shoot the President on the 2d of July. I want you, gentlemen of the prosecution, to ponder over that and show the connection if you can.

The next witness was D. M. Lean Shaw, of New York, lawyer. As he stepped to the witness-shand the prisoner exclaimed: "I have not seen shaw since 1874. He is a good fellow, I officed with him for several mondies. I owe him \$50 for office rent. (To the District Altorney)—That is a very important part of your evidence, Colonel."

The witness testified as to the prisoner renting an office-room from him, at 59 Liberty street, in 1872. The prisoner told him that he had been practicing law in Chicago, where he had lost his library and everything in the fire; that he was a member of the church, and had letters of commendation from the church in Chicago; that he had joined the honor of an acquaintance with General Jones and others. Witness did not approve of the way that he did business, and asked him to get an office elsewhere.

Nitness related the incident of the presented.

Sticking a Jew With an Oroide Watch.

Witness related the incident of the plaintiff burnishing up an oid oroide watch and saying that he was going to fix some body with it. (Objected to and objection overruled). The prisoner went out and came back shortly afterward in great glee, saying that he had stuck a Jew for \$25 on that watch. Witness asked him how he did it, and the prisoner related how he went into a pawn-broker's office, handed the pawn-broker his business card, and told him that he was a little short of money to-day and wanted him to advance some money on his watch. The Jew asked him how much he warned, and he said, "Well, twenty-five dollars will do me to-day." The Jew took the watch and gave him the money. Witness said: "I think you would be ashumed to do that. He has got your card, and will come back on you." "Oh, 10." said the prisoner, "I took my card back again."

The Prisoner—The fact is that the watch was Sticking a Jew With an Oroide Watch.

back sgain."

The Prisoner—The fact is that the watch was worth \$50; so you are short in your story. Shaw.

Mr. Scoville asked that his exception be noted to the admission of this testimony.

The District Attorney—Did the prisoner say anything about getting any money from Dr. Mac-Arthur?

Arthur?

The Witness—He said he was going to get some money from Dr. MacArthur, and he mentioned \$500. I advised him not to, sud told him he ought not to be from money from his friends unless he was going to pay it back. "Well," said he, "I must have the money any way."

The Prisoner—I owed bhaw \$50 for office rent, and he could not see any good in me after that. He is a man who likes money too well.

The District Attorney—Did the prisoner say in substance that he intended to become netorious before he died?

The Witness—He did.

The Prisoner (violently)—That is false; and I swer, those proof, or I will denounce you as a liar. The Prisoner—I never said so, and I never those is patched.

that you had with the prisoner bearing on his intentions in life.

The Prisoner-He did not know anything about my intentions in life. A Craying Manifested for Notoriety.

A Criving Manifested for Notoriety. The Witness—From the first time that I knew him I knew that he was vain and esotistical, and that he had a great desire for publicity.

The Frianone—That is false. I got along with Shaw first rate for six or eight months; but, after that, I began to go behind in my rent for six months, and he began to prick up his ears at that. He is very found of money. That he his reputation. If you ove him \$10 he will dog the life out of you. After I owed him \$50 he thought I was an awful wretch.

After I owed him \$50 he thought I was wretch.

The Witness—He said to me once that he was bound to be notorious before he died.

The Prisoner—I never said so.

The Witness—I never said so.

The Witness—I never had not get notoriety for good he would get it for evil.

The Prisoner—That is false.

The Witness—Of course that surprised me, and I asked him what he meant. He said he would shoot some of our big man.

short some of our big man.

The Prisoner—That is a lie, I never thought so, and never said so.

Mr. Scoville—I want it distinctly understood that all this evidence is excepted to.

The Witness—He said he would imitate Wilkes Booth.

The Witness—He said be would imitate Wilkes Booth.

The Prisoner—That is a lie.
The witness—Said I "and get hanged for it."
"Well," said he, "that is an after consideration."
I did not carry that conversation any further.
The Prisoner—I have not known anything about this man Shaw for eight years; but when he repeats this kind of testimony I say to him: "You are a fiar: a low, dirty liar." I never had that kind of conversation with you in my life and you know it. You chaim to be a good churchman, too. That storp is a falsehood from beginning to end, and you are a sneaking lier. That is my opinion of you. I will publish you all ever the world, and when you go back to New York you will be the laughing-stock of your friends. I never thought so and I never said so, I would like you to state all about it in detail, If you cannot do that you stand condemned as a liar.
The District Attorney—Have you given the whole conversation on that occasion.

A Desire to Imitate Wilkes Broth.

A Desire to Imitate Wilkes Booth, The District Attorney—Where did that conver-sation occur in which he said he intended to imi-tate Witkes Booth and become notorious? The Witkes—In my office. Of course I cannot fix the date. The Prisoner (snarling at the witness)—No, of course, you cannot fix the date, you miserable lying whelp! I never said so, and never thought

so the Witness—The moment I heard of the shooting of President Garfield—

Mr. Scewille (interrupaing)—Walt, sir. How long have you been a lawyer;

The Prisoner—He is no lawyer; be is a pettifoguer. He gets a man about New York to do all his jury business. He has not gut brains enough to try a case before a jury. Patterson used to do all his jury business. Shaw used to the second and get Patterson to try all his jury cases, because he had not brains enough to do it himself.

The District Attorney—From your observations of the man and from your conversations with him had you any question but that he was a sane man? The Witness—I never had any doubt of his sanity.

The District Attorney—How did you regard him.

with the prisoner. In and try to repress his violence.

Cross-examination: Did you ever have any conversation with the prisoner on the subject of religiton? No.

No-echoed the prisoner, contemptuously—he
is a Jow, and a dirty one at that.

How did you come to be subpensed? I was
not subpensed. I came on a telegram from Colonel Corkhill.

How did the presention happen to know or
you?

The Prisoner—Corkhill has detectives all over
New York boring into my record. That's the way
he does business.

I wrote to Judge Porter that I knew that fact, and
I'll were.

Mr. Scoville—Walt a moment; why did you write
to Judge Porter that I knew that fact, and
I'll were.

Mr. Scoville—Walt a moment; why did you write
to Judge Porter?

The Witness—I never had any doubt of ms
methally?

The Witness—I never had any doubt of ms
methally?

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The Witness—I never had any doubt of ms
methally?

The Witness—I never had any doubt of ms
methally?

The Witness—I never had any doubt of ms
methally?

The Prisoner—I did not think much of him methally it that time.

The Prisoner (continuing to rail at the witness)

Attent the violation of the methally it that time.

The Prisoner—I never had any doubt of ms
methally?

The Continuity.

The Continuity.

The Continuity.

The Continuity of the

Booth. The whole the beginning to end.

The District Attorney—What was his reply to your remark as to his being hanged?

The Witness—He said that would be an after consideration and that he would get notoricty inyhow.

The Prisoner—I do not care a snap about nooriety. I have told you three or four times that
you lie. That settles you. I will not condescend
on notice you again.

The World Owes 11tm a Living. The World Over Him a Living.

The District Attorney—In your conversation with him about the watch did be say anything to you about his being bound to get a living?

The Witness—Yes, he said that he was bound to get a living anyhow. That the world owed him a living and he would get it. I am not sure whether that conversation was in regard to the watch or in regard to his borrowing money from Dr. MacAribur.

The Princepts—I

Hawes that very question.

Cross-examination:
When did this conversation about shooting some one occur? I cannot fix the date. It was in the fall of 1872. I should think.
The Prisoner—At that time I was officing with Judge Haves. That shows you are lying.
Where? In my office—59 Liberty street.
How long after Guiteau came to your office? He came the list of November 1871, and stayed until May 1873. This colorersation was during the time he was at my office, after he had been there about eight or ten months. was present when the conversation oc-

who was present when the conversation oc-curred? I do not recollect.

Do you remember whether any person was pres-ent besides you two? I do not think there was.
There might have been.

Were you in the habit of entering into general, miscellaneous conversation with him at that time? Sometimes we would sit down in the afternoon and talk, if we had nothing else to do.

Can you state anything else that was said in that conversation, either by yourself or the prisoner? No. Can you state what brought on the conversa tion? No.

How was it ended? I got up and left him.

Why? I did not like that kind of talk. Not the Right Sort of Man to Have Around

You made up your mind that be was not the right sort of a man to have around? I don't know, (impatiently)—Did you or not? It was one of the causes that led me to believe that he was not a

(impatiently)—Did you or not? It was one of the causes that led me to believe that he was not a proper man to have around.

What occurred after that conversation until May, 1873, between you and him that led you to desire that he should leave your office? One reason was that he should leave your office? One reason was that he did not pay his rent.

Was not that the principal reason? No. The principal reason was that he had cleints coming there to demand money, of which they said he had defrauded them.

Is it true that you gave him a recommendation to Judge Hawes? I do not think I did.

The Prisoner—That shows you are a Har. That's all I want to prove.

Bo you know where he went after May?

The Prisoner—I went to Hawes' office on your recommendation. This is the most extraordinary statement I ever heard from any man in my life. I always supposed you were my friend at that time, but you have showed yourself to be a consummate lackass and har and villian in everyway. I want to get this straight before the country. It is going all over the world.

Mr. Scoville (angrily)—I would like an opportunity to cross-canme the witness.

The Prisoner—I can examine him in two or three words better than you can in half an hour.

Who was the first person to whom you related this conversation? I don't recoilect stating it to anybody natil after the assassination.

The Prisoner—You kept it to yourself. That shows you are a liar, you whelp, you.

You didn't think of it la your own mind up to the time that President Carfield was shot? I did not.

Whom did you first inform of it? Some of my Whom did you first inform of it? Some of my

Whom did you first inform of it? Some of my friends and associates.

The Prisoner-I just want to state about Shaw that I went from his office to Judge Hawes' office. I called around to see Shaw one day, and he said, "You have to thank me for that," as much as to say that I got into Judge Hawes' office on his recommendation. That is sufficient answer to the stuff he has been talking about.

With the consent of the District Attorney Mr. Scoville called to the stand Judge Granville H. Hawes, who had been occupying a seat beside Judge Cox. He did not recollect whether the prisoner had come into his office on Mr. Shaw's recommendation or not. His managing clerk, H. T. Ketcham, could tell that.

Colonel Corkhill stated that the business of the present term of the Criminal Court required immediate attention, and he would sak that the case now on trial be continued till Monday morning at eleven of clock. The Court assented, and said that the grand and potit juries would have to be organized first.

Scenes and Encidents.

Scenes and Incidents. The assessin writher under the showing up of his dealings with clients,

his dealings with clients.

Guiteau to his sistor: "You keep still. I don't want to hear anything more from you."

Owing to the adjournment of the House many Congressmen were present in the afternoon.

The past life of the assassin is not in perfect harmony with his theory of inspiration from the Beity.

For the first time since the trial began the assassin yesterday turned round in his chair, and seamned the faces of the speciators for a few minutes.

The words liar, He, thief, sneak, jackass, scoun-drel, and words of kindred import dropped freely from the assassin's mouth yesterday when a wir-ness did not suit him. Mr. Scoville was so much annoyed by the prisorier yesterday that at the opening of the attenuous session he was forced to place him next to Mrs. Scoville.

next to Mrs. Scoville.

Guileau was especially severe on The Republicas for its head-fines regarding him, and threatcase for its head-fines regarding him, and threatcase of the representative of the seper that he would
report the matter to the editor-in-chief.

Guiteau has suddenly developed an anxiety
about the expense attending his trial. He thinks
the Government is spending too much in order to
rake up his past life, and wants it stopped. be the control of the present and in the present and some state of the purpose of conclining them but the stand probably for the purpose of conclining them, but before the purpose of conclining them, but before they had gone far he abused them roundly. All, Scoville objected to the question and answer.

The Prisoner—I never said so, and I never thought so.

The Court sustained the objection.

The District Altorney—State any conversation | left the court-room yesterday they were besieged

in the certifier by a throng of persons desirous of becoming acquainted with them, and a hand-shaking leves ensued. Guiteau's wife did not suit him and he com-mitted a crime to get rid of her. President Gar-field did not suit him and he committed a crime to get rid of him. Buth ideas were heil-born, not born of the much-talked of Deity.

born of the much-talked-of Deity.

When Dr. Gillette was asked if he knew the prisoner, de looked around the court-room in search of him. Guiteau recalled the sequaintance with a "How are you, bector!" To this saturation the doctor returned a profound bow.

Charles Wehle thought it the duty of any one who knew aught of the cause to divulge it. This sentiment was applauded by the spectators, but the prisoner called him a miscrable Jew, and said his land made himself too busy in the matter.

The averbance of wittleignes between Mr. Foun-The exchange of willeisms between Mr. Plum-mer, of Chicago, and the assassin caused consider-able merriment. The former expressed the opinion that lawyers seldom entered the ministry, as there was a number of steps between law and religion. The assausin grows checkler every day, as was shown by his questioning of Scientor Harrison, fittherto he has refrained from interrupting while a public nersonage was testifying, but emboldered by the latitude given him he essayed a cooss-examination of the witness and failed as usual.

ALEXANDRIA NEWS.

Mr. John G. Beckham, who was hurt by jumping from a train at Manassas, is rapidly recovering.

The Alexandria widow who is advertising in the Washington papers for a hunband has excited the wrath of every marriageable. Alexandrian of the male persuasion. They say "she wants the earth."

earth."

The Potomac Manufacturing Company of Alexandria, is rapidly pushing forward its extensive works. The boiler for the puddling works has arrived, and the stack for the new farmace is nearly completed.

A principle who claims that he is the son of a Washington editor pearly froze to death in a barn near Alexandria.

Washington editor pearly froze to death in a barn near Alexandria a few days ago. Ho had started for a Southern tour but having left his sash behind was bounced from the train shortly after it left Alexandria. Alexandria.

Bobert Portner, esq., reached Alexandria yesterday afternoon. A cordial reception was tendered him fast night by his many friends, which included speeches, fire works, and filluminations, &c. Mr. Portner had Jefferson Bavis for a fellow-passenger on his return trip from Europe.

A vigilance committee was formed in Fairfax County this week to act upon a case of miscepantion. A colored individual who had been living with a white woman was notified to leave that section in twenty-four hours. His departure was so timed that he had twenty-three hours to spare at the moment of starting.

An Enterprising Mother-in-Law. Ladies looking for sons-in-law rarely make their approaches so openly as the Canadian dame who wrote to a newly-settled eligible: "Dear Mr. 3-: I. Mrs. Whyton, wish you would call on my daughter Amelia; she is very amusing and a regular young firt. She can sing like a hummingregular young fiiri. She can sing like a humming-bird, and her papa can play on the fiddle nicely, and we might have a rare old ho-down, and then we will have an oyster supper. Amolia is highly educated; she can dance like a grasshopper look-ing for grubs, and she can make beautiful bread; it just tastes like hunny bees' bread; and for pumpkin pies also can't be beat. In fact she is head of all the P——girle, and will make a good wife for any man. Yours truly, Mrs. Wigton, Bring your brother.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following business was transacted in the Su-rreme Court of the United States yesterday: On motion of W. A. Moury, James S. Hurley, of Wapello, Lowa, was admitted to practice, as was also i. A. Jordan, of Cincinnati, O., on motion of Aaron F. Perry. Nos. 173 and \$2. The Chicago, Danville and Vin-connes Raifroad Company et al., appellants, vs. Will-iam R. Fosdick et al., Argument continued by James D. Campbell for appellers and R. Hidde Roberts for appellants, and concluded by E. Walker for appel-

tild in error, no consideration of the control of t

DISTRICT COURTS.

EQUITY COURT-JUSTICE WYLLE.—Boteler va.
Boteler; Cornellus vs. De Vaughn; in both cases appearance of absent defendant ordered. Means vs.
Hoge; leave to file bill of review granted. Fletcher
vs. Campbell; leave to withdraw denurrer and file
answer in twenty days. Masson vs. Bryan; motion to
compel william Bryan to testify depled. Rumford
Chemical Works vs. McDaniel; perpetual injunction
granted. The same vs. Lammons; do. Downbara vs. Kelly; P. J. Danahoe allowed to inleaven. Owen vs. Rutherford; pleas overruled
und fifteen days to answer. Meigs vs. Denbara vs. Kelly; P. J. Danahoe allowed to inleaven. Owen vs. Rutherford; pleas overruled
und fifteen days to answer. Meigs vs. Denbara vs. Kelly; P. J. Danahoe allowed to inleaven. Owen vs. Rutherford; pleas overruled
und fifteen days to answer. Meigs vs. Denstewart vs. Lord; pro confesso against trades,
aside with ten days to answer. King vs. Bolkley;
sale ratified nisi and cause referred to anditor. Hamition vs. Davis; sale ratified nisis. Van Valen vs.
Pitzgorald; rule on defendant (Pitzgorald) returnable
December 12. Morrison vs. Hutherford; demurrer
to cross bill allowed and same dismissed. In re will
of J. H. Anthek; executors authorised to make transfer. Adourned until Monday at half-past ten a. m.
CINCVIT COURT—JUSTICE MACASTRUE.—Gibbon,
administrator, vs. Giddings; National Metropolitan
Rank vs. Cochran; in both cases judgment by default.
Moore vs. Barbes et al.; verdict for planniff for
entry, and same vs. Springfied Fire and Maries Losing, and same vs. Springfied Fire and Maries Losing, and same vs. Springfied Fire and Maries Insurance Company; in all plaintiff called and suits
dismissed. Hagerstewn Bank vs. Emmert; jadgment by default. Hagerstown Bank vs. Emmert; jadgment by default. Hagerstown Bank vs. Rackt, garnahee of Emmert; garnishee indebted to Emmert in
aum of \$28.50. Fish vs. Cooper & Bally; jury out.
Adjourned until today at ten a. m. Assignments for
Monday—Noe. 28. 28. 27. 37. 38. 38. 48.

COURT IN GENERAL TERM-CHIEF

REAL ESTATE.

The Official Transfers as Recorded Yesterday.

Mr. J. F. Cimstead presents the following transactions in real estate in the District yesterday, as reported to him by the Recorder of Deeds:

On C street north, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets west, cast part of lot 5 (5 by 90 feet), square 420, John E Hennell to Antoinette C De Sil-ver, 3,175. On G street north, between Third and Fourthstreet west, part of lot 3 (24 by 66 feet), square 32s, Anni-fleed to Jacob B. Bellinger (life estate in said prop-greet) 820. leed to Janob B. Bellinger (He estate in said prop11 is second street west, near corner of B arreet north,
part of subot 38 (25 by 22 feets), reservation 11, Edward Simms to Janob B. Bellinger, 20, 250.

On alley between First and Third streets west and
New York avenue and N street north, lots 18, 29, 21,
and part of 10 (25) feet by depth), square 365, John
Schlon, trustee, to Laurence Riggs, cicculor of last
will of George W. Higgs, 27, 20, 38.

On New Jersey avenue, between F and G streets
north, subtot 21 and part of 21, 60 feet by depth),
square 25, the helrs of Alexander Patterson to Patrick Billon, 25, 25, 18.

On H street north, between Second street east and
Delaware avenue, subict 8 [18 feet by depth], square
710. William John Miller, trustee, to Pat. B. O'Connell, 8516.35. nefl, \$118.25.
On Seventh street cast, between A street south : East Capital street north, part of lot 25 (30 by 35 fe square 89, Eilen C. Oddie et vir. to Henry W. Bott \$180.

Pattence and gentieness are useful and powe-ful, but they cannot cure a cough, which, however, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will always do.

FACTS! FACTS!! Of Thrilling Interest to Parents; Of Vital Importance to All Men.

CLOTHING IN ALL GRADES AND SIZES. Surpassing in Novelty of Design, Fineness of Tex-ure, Elegance of Appearance any former effort. OUR REPUTATION WILL BEAR US OUT In saying that for superior quality in MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP WE NAME

We have an elaborate and exensive assorts

THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE TRADE. Personal inspection is convincing evidence Noah Walker & Co.,

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, 625 Pennsylvania avenue. HOLIDAY GOODS.

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF Gift Books, Juveniles' Toy Books, and Dore's Hustrated Books.

FANCY GOODS, IN OLIVE, SWISS, AND JAPANESH GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY. PLUSH GOODS. IN JEWEL CASES, WOHK BOXES & TOILET SETS

At the Lowest Cash Prices. J. D. FREE, JR., AND 14TH AND PENN, AVE. LADIES' GOODS.

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Ladies' Fancy Bordered All-Linen Hand-

kerchiefs, at 10 cents.

Much Finer, all Linen, at 15 cents.

A very fine grade of All-Linen, Fancy
Tape Borders, for Ladies and Gents, at 25

Gentlemen's Superb Quality White and Colored Handkerchiefs, at 50 cents. Misses' and Children's Plain and Fancy

All-Linen Handkerchiefs, six in a box, at 50

Silk Handkerchiefs at 23 cents, worth 30.

Silk Handkerchiefs in all colors, from \$1 o \$5, suitable for Neckwear.

Magnificent stock of

DRESSED and UNDRESSED

FRENCH DOLLS,

Leather, Gilt, & Olivewood Goods.

AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

Our Stock of Real Lace Goods

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French hand made Undersiothing.
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every style and material, and guaran-tees, in most difficult cases, perfect fit.

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Some Extra Fine at 35 and 50 cents.

cents a box.

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LADIES' GOODS,

THE GREAT

SLAUGHTERING PRICES Opening of New Pattern

HATS and BONNETS. Arrival of New, Most Stylish, and Press Imported Plumes and Feathers in all shades. 10,000 yards of Libbons, comprising every style, at 25 per cent, less than market value. Beaver Hats, Sitk Prush Hats and Bonnets, from 50 cents to \$2.

Trimmed Children's, Misses', and Ladles' Hats sold at a large discount.

Satina Plumbes, Silks, Flowers, Laces, Kid Gloves. at a large discount.

Satina Planhes, selks, Plowers, Laces, Kid Gloves,
Closks, Worsted Goods.

WILL Be CLOSED AT VERRY LOW PRICESS.

Artificial Plants, the hardwomest Parlor Ornaments
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Do not fail to call at

KING'S PALACE, 814 Seventh Street, TO BUY YOUR

Millinery and Christmas Presents. More than full value for your money guaranteed.

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IMPORTER OF FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS. 1107 F St., bet 11th and 12th. First Regular Winter Opening of FRENCH BONNETS

AND

ENGLISH HATS will take place Thursday Next, December 8. FAIRBROTHER & DAVIS,

> 1425 New York avenue. Have a job lot of newest styles

Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, New shapes Ladies' Linen Collars, per dozen . \$1.00

Stocking Top Gloves (fleeced) . 28c.
Stocking Top Silk Gloves . 63c.
Gents' Linen Collars, per dozen . \$1.50
Gents' Zephyr Mittens . 50c. The Store will be Open Evenings

All other goods in Stock at the very Lowest Prices (NEAR THE TREASURY.) DOM LADIES'

SEALSKIN SACQUES! Watch for "Special Sale" Ad-

Best London Dyed Skins, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$233, \$250.
Seni Skin Bolmans, \$225, \$350.
Cashmere and Silk—Hansier Fur-lined—Circulars, \$25, \$35.
Rindamenx, Marveleaux, de Lyon Satin Circulars, and Bolmans, lined with Mink and Sib. Squirrei für, \$75 to \$115.
Murs, voltiars, and Coachers in great variety.
For Trimming by the yard.
Gents Far Gauntlets and Mufflers.
Fur Carriage Robes, Royal.

> B. H. STINEMETZ, 1237 Pennsylvania avenue, Next to corner Thirteenth St. STALSKIN

SACQUES. FUR-LINED

CIRCULARS and DOLMANS Direct from London.

OUR ENTIRE FUR STOCK

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION. Silk, Satin De Lyon, and Merveilleux Fur-Lined Circulars and Dolmans!

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\$4 Hand-stitched Gaiters. \$3 Fine Odf Button. \$2 Nobby English Lace Boots, \$1 Stout Working Shoes.

Pure Gum Boots and Shoes.

\$5 Hand-stitched Boots. \$4 Custom-made Boots. \$3 Long-legged Boots. \$2 Solid Work Boots. \$1 Boys' Boots.

The Finest in Washington. White and Black Opera Slippers \$3.75 Ladies' Best French Kid Button \$3 The Nobbiest French Heel Button.

\$2 Pebble Goat and Kid Button. \$1 Button and Laze Shore. 50 cents Solid School Shoes. 30 cents All Leather Infant Button Wool-lined Cloth Stippers and Shoes. AT

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1 1st—Fou are not decided there.
2d—Fou buy here only good Shoes.
3d—Fou find all accommodations.
4th—Fou buy there chapper than elsewhere.
5th—It is the only People's Store, where you
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SPECIAL NOTICE. The attention of our Lady Customers and others is alled to a lot of fine

PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON-BOOTS, made on the COMMON-SENER LAST, which we are closing out at 52 a PAIR. This is an extra hargain, as the price has been reduced from \$5.58. All sizes and wishba, from A to E. Although the price; of Rubber Goods have ad-vanced, we continue to sell LADIES' RUBBERS AT 6 CENTS, MISSES, 40 CENTS

CHILDREN'S, & CENTS Call early, as these prices cannot continue long! W.H. RICH, 717 Market Space

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Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Rubbers, from the best manufacturers of the country, in E. C. BURT'S FINE SHOES GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

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IMMENSE SUCCESS! The mark-down in price has me, with IMMENNI SUCCESS1 and will be centime: throughout the helidays to enable those who have not as yet bough their whater clothing. Avail yearself of this oppor-tunity to buy! We give the people the benefit on 10 M PRICES right in the heart of the season.

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Our \$35 Overcosts as low as \$25, Our \$43 Full Britts as low as \$25, Our \$40 Overcosts as low as \$25, Our \$40 Overcosts as low as \$25, Our \$40 Full Britts as low as \$25, Our \$25 Full Britts as low as \$15, Our \$25 Full Britts as low as \$15, Our \$25 Overcosts as low as \$15, Our \$15 Overcosts as low as \$15

Boys' #20 Suita reduced to \$15. Roys' \$15 Overconts reduced to \$14. Roys' \$15 Suita reduced to \$14. Roys' \$15 Suita reduced to \$12. Boys' \$12 Suita reduced to \$1. Roys' \$12 Overconts reduced to \$1. Roys' \$19 Overconts reduced to \$7. Roys' \$2 Suita reduced to \$7. Roys' \$2 Suita reduced to \$5. Suita reduced to \$5.

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In stock, New and Second-hand

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